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THE MORMON STORY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune and Chronicle.]

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

Audi alteram partem is a good maxim, especially for an independent journal like the Times, which hears all sides. In yesterday's correspondence I have expressed doubts as to the real character of Lona the youngest Mormon—the tendency of his story, etc. For this doubt I have a certain warrant, and although in view of the information I possess, I consider that it is not by any means dispelled, I feel bound to furnish the correspondents of Lona's story, which has been supplied by a gentleman who has resided several years in Utah, and with whom I have had a conversation upon the subject. The gentleman's name is withheld, in deference to his wishes, since he intends returning to Utah, and therefore dislikes to become conspicuous through newspaper reports. Indebted to the Mormons; but he informs me that he was acquainted with Lona, in Salt Lake City and knows personally, the circumstances of his flight and the cause of it. It originated as follows: A young man who went to Salt Lake in some government capacity became attached to ALMA, one of the daughters of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and joined the Mormon church on Brigham's promise that he should have her in marriage. He went to California previous to the consummation of the contract, but on his return, BRIGHAM refused to fulfill it, and gave his daughter to his own brother for a third wife. Subsequently, the disappointed lover undertook to escape, accompanied by five others, and they succeeded in getting away on some pretence. When YOUNG called his men, and ordered him to form a party, follow and kill them. They did follow, and overtook them about 300 miles from Salt Lake, standing under the edge of a bluff, unsuspecting of pursuit. They were fired upon by the Danite Band, most of them wounded, then deprived of all their animals save one, and allowed to go. They finally reached San Bernardino, after suffering great privations, and the indignant citizens of that place came near hanging all the Mormons there, in consequence of that recital. LONA, himself, says that he overheard the order from BRIGHAM to his son. My informant adds that it was in consequence of LONA thus possessing this dangerous knowledge that his death was after ordered by the tyrant. He confirms the fact that LONA and his wife (far advanced in pregnancy) took their flight from Salt Lake, while the snow was on the ground, and walked to Green River. My informant saw him at Fort Laramie after his hazardous and exhausting journey.

My informant confirms, in all essential particulars, the rest of LONA's statement. He says that perhaps his estimate of the population is too small, and he thinks that the Mormons might bring into the field from eight to ten thousand men. In regard to their ability to manufacture powder, he says, it does not result so much from want of knowledge, as of material, they having no coal which is hard enough to make anything better than a coarse cannon powder, for which they have little use, since they have only three or four small field pieces, which the Government allowed the Mormon troops who served in the Mexican war, to take home with them for their protection on the route. It is a fact, however, that they are not by any means destitute of powder, since, my informant says, BRIGHAM YOUNG has been for two years or more, in anticipation of trouble, collecting and storing away supplies of this munition in various guarded and secret places outside of Salt Lake City.

A person in Salt Lake told my informant that he knew where BRIGHAM had two hundred kegs stored, about twenty-five miles from the city. The Mormons are also well supplied with small arms, and there are three persons in their community who alone are capable of manufacturing them, but have not done so to any extent. They have no means of casting cannon, but my informant says that BRIGHAM has not acted without a consciousness of this deficiency in forming the plan of his campaign. He says that the Mormons never will stand a regular battle, and if unable to prevent the troops from advancing on Salt Lake City by the means they have taken to guard Echo Cañon, they will desert and destroy it, and take to the mountains, dispersing into guerrilla parties, living among and like the Indians, and having their aid in harrassing the United States troops, by cutting off small parties, intercepting expresses and supplies, stampeding stock, and adopting all the various devices by which a guerrilla band can annoy and perhaps defeat a very much larger body of regulars.

In such a warfare artillery will be useless, and among the mountains cavalry inefficient. The Mormon young men, my informant says, are semi-savage here the habits and characteristics of the Indians, and can live as the Indians do, and starvation will be the weapon with which they will fight the United States. Under such circumstances, the force of the army will be exhausted in protecting their supplies, since, considering the not superabundant amount with which they will be furnished by long transportation across the plains, it will take only occasional losses from the Mormon and Indian forays to distress them.

In this view of the case, a long and frightfully expensive Mormon Guerrilla war, somewhat similar in character, though ten times aggravated, to the Indian war which has been so long prevalent, and which has cost the Government so many millions in Florida, appears to be in prospect. Neither can much be expected from the mission of the Peace Commissioners, since, as I informed you upon the very best authority, they have no power to offer conditions of compromise to the Mormons, and it is not even believed that they will ever see BRIGHAM YOUNG himself. In his own domain BRIGHAM keeps as much state as the President in his. My informant thinks that he will appoint Commissioners to meet those of the President, and as the latter will have nothing special to offer, and the former, if they offer anything, will ask terms which Messrs. FORNEY and MCCULLOCH have no authority to submit to, the total result will be simply *nil*, the Mormons, however, gaining a little time.

No official news has now been received from Gen. JOHNSTON's command since the first of March, and the only news of any sort has been that just reported, which was brought by parties who left Camp Scott only three days subsequent to the departure of the mail of that date. It is not credited that Gen. JOHNSTON has allowed this long interregnum to take place in his operations, and it is believed that his expresses have been sent off by the Mormons, in pursuance of the harrassing policy already indicated. What additional confirmation it may be to the supposition is the fact that the Salt Lake mail, due May 1, is now twelve days behindhand, and has not been heard from.

My informant adds that not one-half of the atrocities of the Mormons have yet been told—that they are so great, in fact, that if they were told they would not be credited by the civilized world. He says there is not the smallest doubt that Major DOWNIMAN and his party were murdered by the painted Indians, *i. e.*, the Mormon Danites, and adds that there is now a man in Salt Lake who, if he is not cut off by the order of BRIGHAM YOUNG before he can be taken under the protection of the United States Courts and troops, can and will testify to all the facts in relation to that bloody affair. My informant says that he himself has seen the warm blood of men who have been murdered by the Danites in attempting to escape—murdered on the pretence which they use, to save their souls from hell.

This is the relation of a gentleman who has been for years at Salt Lake, is well known here, and who is certainly conversant with the facts which he relates. He is credited fully by all who know him, and although I still prefer to reserve my own opinion, there is no reasonable ground why the public should not be put in possession of the statements with some degree of confidence. O.

From the Utah Army—Important Intelligence from the Mormons.

The latest intelligence from the Army of Utah brings an important piece of news. A man had arrived at Camp Scott, who has escaped from Salt Lake, and got into camp in dreadful plight, badly frost-bitten and nearly starved. He reported that the Mormons were expecting companies to come out on the road this spring and cut off the trains and harass the troops.

Col. MARCY, with two companies of cavalry and 180 wagons, with supplies, were met 100 miles this side of Laramie on the 10th April. About 100 wagons with supplies were ready to move from Fort Laramie as soon as MARCY got up. These trains would reach Col. JOHNSTON early in May.

By way of New-Mexico, we have items of news to quoting Capt. MAGRUDER's command, and the Indians who are supposed to be in sympathy with the Mormons. The Santa Fé Gazette says:

"The additional escort furnished by Gen. CONCHAS to Capt. MAGRUDER consists of forty mounted riflemen, under command of the Quartermaster's clerk, Lieut. ROBERTS. They encamped last Fort Union on the 6th inst. It is really true, and we know every reason to believe it is, that the Mormons desire to cut off the supplies of Captain MAGRUDER in charge, they will find a Indian allies and encamped, ready for. In addition to the aid of his regulars who will constitute the escort, there will be almost as many private citizens in the command, who, in an emergency, would shoulder the musket and do effective service. The fact is, the Utahs and New-Mexicans are getting into a hot country, and every Mormon agent in Rayadade or an entity [illegible] Cantonment."

We are informed by the monthly reports of agents

Cannon, that a large number of the Utah Indians are almost daily at the Agency. The Agent also states that Indians from Salt Lake have been, and probably are now, among the Indians of this superintendency, trying to alienate them from their friendship to the United States Government and assist the Mormons in their rebellion. The Salt Lake Indians tell the Mohaches that the Mormons have a river which the army will have to pass and use water from, and that the use of that water will poison every man; but that if the Indians use it they will be strong and healthy. These stories seem to have but little influence upon CARSON's Indians, as they manifest no disposition to hostility. They are liberally fed, and every reasonable want supplied.

The agent also writes that there is no probability of a peace between the Utahs and Navajoes. The former are determined upon an active prosecution of hostilities until they are satisfied according to Indian mode of adjusting difficulties—killed a certain number of men and stolen a certain number of animals. The Arrapahoes, between whom and the Utahs, recently, a peace was ratified, and the Cheyennes of the plains, have notified Agent CARSON that they do not desire peace with the Utahs. They allege that some of their people have recently been killed by those Indians. These indications promise a rather spirited engagement, and render the probability of their affiliation with the Mormons more remote than ever. A Kilkenny cat fight among them, would not be of incalculable loss to humanity, or a serious retardment to civilization, while it assuredly would cut off all hope of assistance to BRIGHAM from any of these nations."

A Leavenworth correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing May 8, describes an interview with a party just in from Colonel JOHNSTON's quarters. He says:

"This party denies the truth of the report that a majority of the Indian tribes are consorting with Mein Her BRIGHAM. The Utahs, Black Feet, Cayugas, Flat-Heads, and several others appear to have old grudges to settle with the Mormons, and this chance seems to be the favorable opportunity to wipe out old scores. They propose, if it be allowed, to enter Salt Lake City with Colonel JOHNSTON, that they may take vengeance on their oppressors."

The News from Utah.

From the Washington Union.

It will be seen from our telegraphic dispatch, that by advices received from Col. JOHNSTON, dated the 10th of March, it was understood at Camp Scott that the Mormons were in expectation of cutting off the supply trains then *en route* from Fort Laramie to the camp. We are glad to believe, however, that the enemy are likely to be disappointed in their calculation. The trains have been sent forward under a very strong army escort, which was increased in contemplation of the very contingency now threatened. The escort consists of seven regiments, or about 500 effective men; under the command of Col. HOFFMAN, who is known to be an officer of prudence, courage and discretion. The supply train is indeed a very large one; and the escort is encumbered by an extra number of animals destined for the use of the army already at Camp Scott. The great length of the train and the facility of stampeding the supernumerary animals, may render it possible for the Mormons to annoy the expedition very much, and possibly to cause some loss of animals and wagons; but we think there can be little reason to apprehend any serious loss of supplies—none to cause any uneasiness afor the safety of the expedition.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Permanent Organization—Report on the Proposed Revival of the African Slave Trade.

From the Special Correspondent of N. Y. Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, May 10, 1858.

The Southern Commercial Convention assembled in this town at 12 o'clock to-day, in the Dépôt of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, which was fitted out for that purpose.

The number of delegates in attendance is said to be below that of former Conventions, and consists, according to my estimate, of not more than six or seven hundred. Of that number, Alabama and Georgia have contributed by far the largest portion, neither Arkansas, Maryland, Texas, Delaware, Kentucky nor Missouri being represented. The delegations from Virginia and North Carolina were unusually small, but one individual representing the latter, and not more than half-a-dozen the former.

Even here, in the hot bed of ultraism and disunion, but little interest is manifested in its deliberations, and that is chiefly to the politicians, as would seem from the number of ex-members of Congress and other defunct officials in attendance.

General WM. WALKER arrived here by steamer from Mobile late last night, but so far he seems to take no interest in the proceedings of the Convention. Indeed, he did not even make his appearance within the hall in which it was assembled, doubtless because he was not duly chosen a delegate. JOHN MITCHELL, too, was present, and though appointed a delegate by the Governor of Tennessee, did not take his seat as such, but occupied himself at the reporters' table, taking notes for his paper. Of all the ultra Southern fire-eaters, he is said to be the most rabid, and imagines himself exceedingly moderate when he but advocates disunion, the reopening of the African Slave-trade, and the annexation of Nicaragua. The Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, in defining his *status* upon these questions, quoted the language of MITCHELL, avowing himself like JOHN, exceedingly moderate, while he only advocated these three measures. The Hon. PERCY WALKER was also present, together with a host of other defunct honorables.

The HON. WM. YANCEY called the Convention to order, and in doing so addressed it as follows:

MY COUNTRYMEN OF THE SOUTH: At the request, and in behalf of the Mayor and Public Authorities of the City of Montgomery, I bid you welcome. I have designated you as my countrymen of the South, for this is to be a Convention of Southern men, assembled on Southern soil, for the purpose, strange to say, of counteracting the unjust and deleterious influences of our own National legislation; of raising up and invigorating a commerce for our own section, of which it has been deprived by means of unjust navigation laws; in short, for the purpose of encouraging and stimulating by the wisdom of your suggestions, the industry of a section which has effectively borne the burdens of government and built up a rival section, while enjoying but little of its favor.

I welcome you as the representative of a people, who, confident in their own resources and in themselves, and having a proper regard for the great principle of *means of taxes*, ask nothing of their General Government but to be let alone—who, if they can be permitted to enter into the great contest of industry, untrammelled, will look alone to their energy, prudence and wisdom, for success.

I welcome you, as the foreshadowing of that other more important convention which, if injustice and wrong continue to rule the hour and councils of the dominant section of our divided and estranged land, must, ere long, assemble for the noble purpose of putting the political and industrial relations of the South upon the safe basis of an independent sovereignty; whose climate and soil, productions and social institutions, will have that unity which experience seems to have demonstrated to be the only permanent basis of successful government.

Major DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence County, Ala., moved that Colonel YANCEY continue to preside until a permanent organization be effected, which motion was carried unanimously.

Hon. JOHN W. DARDEN, of Wilcox County, Ala., moved that Mr. J. EDMUND BURKE, of Montgomery, act as Secretary *pro tem.* Carried.

Major HUBBARD moved that a Committee of two from each State represented be appointed to report permanent officers. Carried.

Same gentleman moved that a Committee of three from each State be appointed to bring before the Convention subjects proper for action, which motion was afterwards withdrawn.

The following gentlemen were then named as a Committee on Organization.

From the State of South Carolina—Andrew P. Calhoun and L. W. Spratt.

From the State of Mississippi—Col. Thomas H. Dunn and James B. McRae.

From the State of Alabama—Col. T. B. Bethea and Hon. Percy Walker.

From the State of Florida—John Beard and Wm. H. Chase.

From the State of Georgia—S. A. Steele and C. A. Cochrane.

From the State of Tennessee—R. F. James and John W. Bridges.

From the State of Louisiana—Col. Munsel White and C. W. Mandey.

From the State of North Carolina—Col. Jesse H. Lindsey, (appointed by the President *pro tem.*, being the only delegate present from that State.)

The Committee then retired, and

On motion a recess was had for half an hour.

The Convention having reassembled, Mr. WM. H. CHASE, of Florida, from the Committee on Organization, reported the following as permanent officers of the Convention:

PRESIDENT.

A. P. CALHOUN, S. C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. MARK A. COOPER, Ga.,
Gen. P. HILLIOT, S. C.
Gen. W. SIMPSON, S. C.
Jesse H. LINDSEY, N. C.
D. GREGORIE, Va.
C. W. DABNEY, Va.
Thos. CRAWFORD, Miss.
Col. Munsel WHITE, La.
Paul MCCORMICK, Ala.

SECRETARIES.

Chief Secretary F. P. Sharp, Ala.
W. H. Kirkwood, S. C.
H. C. Hutchens, Ga.
John L. Tindal, Miss.,
John L. Moses, Tenn.,
Theodore O'Hara, Ala.,
Robert Jones, Va.,
Geo. W. Mundy, La.,
S. B. Todd, Fa.

A Committee of three was then appointed to inform Mr. CALHOUN of his election to the Presidency of the Convention, and conduct him to his seat, which being done, he addressed the Convention briefly on the peculiar position of the South, and much in the tone of the remarks submitted by Mr. YANCEY.

After some unimportant debate on the subject of the rules to be adopted for the government of the Convention—those of the United States House of Representatives being finally adopted—a Committee of three from each State was appointed to form a Business Committee, the delegation from each State having the choice of the three to represent it on said Committee. It was composed as follows:

ALABAMA—J. W. Portis, C. Lee, John Cochrane.
FLORIDA—John Beard, Wm. H. Chase, T. W. Dupont.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Isaac W. Hayne, A. D. Frederick, Benjamin W. Whaley.
VIRGINIA—Lewis E. Harvey, Hon. Wm. B. Preston, ROGER A. PRYOR.
GEORGIA—E. P. Hill, Albert Lamkin, H. K. Tift.
LOUISIANA—Col. Munsel White, G. W. Mundy, ——— Breckinridge.
MISSISSIPPI—Dr. Campbell, Dr. McElrath, John L. Tindal.
TENNESSEE—R. F. James, J. W. Bridges, John L. Moses.

North Carolina having only one representative present, it was agreed that she should have an equal representation on the Committee with the other States—that is, that she should have three votes.

A discussion of fully two hours in length next arose upon the question as to whether all subjects should be first referred to the Committee on Business before any discussion should be had upon them by the Convention. Some contended that the body should reserve to itself the right to reject propositions of a worthless or unimportant character, without dignifying them by referring them to a committee, while others held that all propositions should be referred. The latter phase of the question was agreed to.

Mr. P. W. SPRATT, of South Carolina, as the Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the last Convention to consider and report upon the subject of the revival of the African Slave-trade, submitted a long report, the reading of which occupied the remainder of the day up to 7 o'clock P. M. The report refers to the condition of the negro in Africa and in the South, showing, by a comparison of his *status* in both places, that his enslavement in the South is an advantage to him. It referred also to the necessity for increased Slave labor in the South, as a justification for its revival, as also the advantage which it would bear as a basis of larger representation.

At the close of the reading of this report, Mr. PAYNE, who was a member of the Committee to whom the subject was referred, expressed his dissent from the conclusions therein set forth, as well as many of the arguments which it embodied. He asked the indulgence of the Convention until to-morrow, with a view to present more elaborately the objections which he had to the report.

Mr. YANCEY, who was another member of the same Committee, expressed his assent to the main features of the report, and mainly advocated the leading principles which it embodied.

It was finally laid on the table, to be taken up to-morrow for discussion. Judging by the tone of the Convention, it will certainly be adopted.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

The presence of General WALKER seems to excite no particular interest. He attracts no more attention than any other ordinary individual.

The hotels here are reaping a rich harvest. They are charging $2 50 a day for a piece of tough beef, and part of a hard bed. Everything else is dear in proportion.

The Busteed and Carr Libel Case.

THIRD DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

This trial was resumed yesterday. The first witness called was Mr. GEORGE FOSTER, whose evidence was resumed from the preceding day. He testified that the sum which he paid for the assignment of Mr. Carr's claim on the Commissioners, for the opening of Fifty-ninth-street, was $779; Mr. Carr's assignment was for $820, and the balance was the interest he received for the assignment.

John Kempton, examined by Mr. Graham: I am connected with the New-York *Herald*; I have been law reporter for that paper for nearly nine years; the *Herald* is printed in the vaults underneath the office corner of Nassau and Fulton streets; the paper of February 23 was issued from that establishment, and all the copies of that number were printed and issued from the same establishment; I saw the article signed "Thomas N. Carr," the day it was published; I merely glanced at it; I did not read it attentively.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting: The paper of February 26, was printed and issued from the same establishment.

Q.—Did not that paper contain a note of explanation from Mr. Carr?

Objected to by Mr. Graham. Mr. CARR had then been arrested for the libel of the 23d, and an apology or explanation after his arrest was inadmissible. The Court also thought the evidence inadmissible, and ruled it out. Exception taken.

Thomas McCoy, examined by Mr. Graham: I have been connected with the office of Corporation Counsel since the appointment of Mr. Shepard; I am the party whose business it is to post the notice of application to the Supreme Court on business connected with street improvements; I paste them on stiff backs, and nail them up in the most conspicuous places in the streets; after I affix these notices, I see that they remain for ninety days; I go round with a horse and wagon for that purpose; I do not know of any person going around to tear these notices down; I always have a sufficient number to comply with the requirements of the law.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Carroll furnishes me with the notices; I suppose I had a hundred notices for Fifty-ninth-street; when I want bills I go to the office and get them; I posted the notices for Fifty-ninth-street from Fourth-avenue to East River, on the stations-house, on trees, on fences, wherever I could get a good place for them; I stood on a wagon and nailed them up as high as I could—about eight or nine feet; I go around to see the notices are not taken down at least once a week; my bar-keeper often goes; I keep a hotel at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue; I charge $2 a day for going round; I had eleven streets to look after.

To Mr. Graham—I receive the same compensation now that I received under Mr. Shepard.

The case for the prosecution was here closed.

Mr. Whiting said he would now call Mr. Carroll on the stand to complete his cross-examination.

Thomas Carroll, examined by Mr. Whiting—Certain sums of money were paid to me for Eighty-second-street; I kept it, or I had already paid it out; Eighty-second-street was one of the streets opened under the administration of Mr. Busteed; I cannot tell to whom I paid the money; the bills will tell how much was paid for Seventy-first-street; it is $20; I received that also; don't know to whom I paid it; part of that charge is for binding reports; Mr. Arthur binds our reports; about $2 of the charge of binding for that street; the costs are taxed before the reports are made up for confirmation, and therefore he does not charge for it in his bills; for Reade-street there is a charge of $250; that is paid to me; it is for drafting and copying report; for Crosby-street, $150; that was paid to me; Seventy-eighth-street, $75 paid to me; these cases have all passed through the office of Corporation Counsel since I have been connected with it; six cases are now pending in the office, including Reade-street, which was sent back; notwithstanding it was sent back, the money was paid from the Public Treasury; the extension of Crosby-street was defeated, but the expenses of that street were $2,913; Ninety-sixth street has not been presented yet; the bill is taxed before the report is presented for confirmation; Seventy-first-street is not presented; none have been presented in consequence of the difficulties in the Street Commissioner's Office; the tax bill for Reade-street is $5,076; it has come back to the new Commissioners; the Corporation Counsel does not fix the place for meeting of the Commissioners; they choose their own place of meeting; I never attended a meeting of the Commissioners; I do not know whether Mr. Busteed ever attended; I do not know if any clerk from his office ever attended; I rendered no assistance to the Commissioners on Fifty-ninth-street, neither did Mr. Busteed, or any clerk to my knowledge; the Commissioners employ the surveyors.

To Mr. Graham—All the moneys I have received have been to replace the sums I have disbursed, or else for disbursement; I have received one commutation fee from the Clerk of the Commissioners, and answered it; it related only to the number of damages and benefit less on Fifty-ninth-street; I know of none other coming to our office; Mr. Busteed in person moves the confirmation of the reports; at such motions (at or fifteen counsel appear, and much time is consumed in debating.

Mr. Whiting waived his opening for the defence and restrained himself with reading the article from the *Herald*, written by Mr. CARR, on which the action for libel was founded. The Court then adjourned.

THOMAS SWINDLE—JACKSON CRAWFORD, from California, arrest to Burlington, Iowa, complained to the Mayor of being defrauded in the price of a ticket by Truman & Shannon. He paid $50, and found that he had only a first class ticket to Illinois and encamped, or second class ticket for the rest of the way, charges for only that it was paid cheap for the whole distance. The money was returned.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Without a Quorum—Postponement of Legislation to Extend the Ocean Mail Service—A Southern Change of Front on Arizona—The Tampico Outrages, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14.

The session of the House to-day had a very unexpected termination. It was a source of some fun, and more annoyance to members individually. On rising from Committee of the Whole, the House found itself without a quorum, and a call commenced. The process of arresting members caused considerable diversion, and a good deal of merriment was excited by several members getting shut out when the doors were locked, and being obliged to go into the gallery—the House refusing them permission to come in. The House still (9 o'clock P. M.) hearing the excuses of members who were arrested and brought before the bar.

A resolution offered by Mr. ENGLISH is pending in the Post-Office Committee, to the effect that it is inexpedient to attempt legislation this session for the extension of the Ocean Mail service, and that the Committee address a letter to the Postmaster-General, asking him to suggest some system by which the service may be increased so as to answer the reasonable demands of the public, and at the same time bring the cost within the revenue of the Post-Office Department. ENGLISH believes that no measure could be passed this session if brought forward, and therefore that the Committee should take time to mature a bill, consulting the views of the Postmaster-General, and bring it forward early next session.

Gen. SCOTT has received dispatches from General JOHNSTON, dated Camp Scott, March 14. The troops were well. The train from Fort Laramie with supplies was met near the South Pass.

A change of front has taken place among certain Southern men with reference to the organization of the Territory of Arizona. It is understood that STEPHENS, Chairman of the Territorial Committee will oppose the reporting of a bill for that purpose, which will dispose of the matter for this session.

The report of the Committee on Elections on the case of the Minnesota members, is expected on Monday, when their friends believe they will have sufficient strength to have them sworn in. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14.

It is ascertained, from an undoubted source, by the latest advices from New-Granada, that the CASS-HERRAN treaty had passed the Senate with a comparatively unimportant amendment to the first article, and by striking out the seventh, relative to the coal dépôt for the United States. It was believed that the House would restore the latter, but with the understanding that the privilege continue only so long as the existence of the treaty is subject to renewal. In cases of disagreement, both branches meet in joint Convention, when a majority of all the votes determines the question. The decided indications were that the treaty would pass with the above-mentioned amendments.

The New-Granadian Congress were still occupied with the discussion of the new Federal Constitution.

R. W. LATHAM, Esq., the witness in the Willett's Point case, after whom the Sergeant-at-arms of the House sent his Deputy, returned to Washington this morning, in accordance with the promise contained in the letter he addressed to the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, on the day he left for Kentucky.

The Secretary of War has authorized the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to send to New-York an officer connected with that Bureau, for the purpose of testing the cannon cast for the Russian man-of-war now building in that City. This was done at the request of the Russian Captain who is superintending the construction of the vessel. The terms of the contract under which the guns are cast provides that they should be tested by an experienced Government officer.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $449,000. The amount subject to draft is $3,422,000. The reduction in the receipts, as compared with last week, is $927,000.

A letter from the Purser of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, states that Mexican dollars have become current coin in China, and will henceforth be more used than any other foreign money.

Among the papers transmitted to the Senate this morning, in reply to a resolution of that body asking the President what measures have been taken for the protection of American interests in the ports of Mexico during the present distracted condition of the country, is a letter from Minister FORSYTH to Secretary CASS, dated April 3, 1858, in which he says that since he has been in charge of this legation complaints have been made of depredations committed by Gen. GARZA on American merchandize, to the extent of two or three hundred thousand dollars. GARZA's habit is, when Tampico is hostile to him, to seize merchants' goods in transit from that port to San Luis Potosi and the interior markets. It has been so long since an American man-of-war has been seen in Mexican waters, that the local authorities have almost forgotten that we possess a navy. The British Minister had informed him that the presence of Her Majesty's cruisers was necessary at the port of Vera Cruz, to prevent Governor ZAMORA from taking possession of the Custom-house duties, which are pledged to pay the interest on the British debt. Mr. FORSYTH says there is no doubt that occasional visits of this kind to the Mexican coast would greatly facilitate his business with the Government at the City of Mexico.

Consul CHASE, in his letters from Tampico, among other things, says that: "From GARZA we can expect nothing but utter ruin to everything that comes in his way, and I no longer consider the lives and property of our countrymen residing here safe." He accordingly asked that a war-vessel be sent thither with the least possible delay. On application of Secretary CASS, Secretary TOUCEY dispatched the steamer *Fulton*, Captain ALMY, who was instructed to report all the particulars connected with the firing into the American schooners *Amelia*, *P. Hone* and *Virginia Antoinette*, and the detention of other American vessels by the officers at Tampico.

Capt. ALMY wrote to Consul CHASE, dated off La Barra, April 14, that he was much gratified at being enabled to get inside, and had accomplished a great deal by it already. He had effected the liberation of Captain TAZZIS, and a promise had already been made, by officials from General GARZA's camp, who had made Captain ALMY a visit, that Captain TAZZIS's bark, the *N. Stetson*, would be released, and that soldiers and other persons should put her cargo on board again. Assurance was given that American vessels will not be required to pay duties at La Barra, if they have been paid at Tampico. Captain ALMY said he was desirous of getting through with all his business connected with American commerce and vessels there; indeed, it was absolutely necessary before he could think of going up to Tampico.

Gen. ROBLES wrote to Gen. CASS, May 3, that the Mexican Government has received information of the outrages committed at Tampico, and requested him to assure the United States Government of its regret and indignation at such acts. It expected very shortly to establish its authority over the dissident forces, when it would cause the authors of these excesses to be tried and punished in conformity to the laws.

As two of the three Volunteer Regiments are, according to the programme of General SCOTT, at once needed to keep open the communication between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake, an effort will be made next week to pass the bill for their support.

XXXVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14.

The private Calendar was taken up, and several unimportant bills passed.

A resolution was submitted, that the President be requested, so far as compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any information which may have been received concerning the recent search or seizure of American vessels by British armed cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico or adjacent waters; and also, what measures have been taken or are in progress to prevent

Mr. [illegible] a resolution, which was adopted, that a Committee be appointed to investigate the charges made against him by citizens of Iowa, respecting the sale of Fort Crawford Reserve Lands.

The Vice-President appointed Mr. FITZPATRICK to fill the vacancy in the Auditing Committee of Senate expenses; Mr. CURTENDEN, in the place of Mr. EVANS, on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and Mr. SEBASTIAN on the same Committee, during the sickness of Mr. BATES.

The private calendar was then taken up, and bills were passed permitting the Indians Society of Friends to purchase three hundred and twenty acres of land, and for the relief of JOHN KINCHLOE and ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY.

A protracted debate then ensued on a private bill for the relief of Messrs. VIANA & VILLAMIL. These parties are merchants in New-Orleans, whose partner perpetrated frauds on the Customs, over a period of four years, by means of inaccurate invoices on importations of sugar from Havana. They ask to be relieved from the penalties incurred.

An amendment, by Mr. IVERSON, that the act do not take effect until $30,000, the amount of the duties fraudulently evaded, be paid to the Government, was carried.

The bill as amended then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14.

The House proceeded to dispose of the Territorial business reported from the Committee of the Whole, and passed the bill making an appropriation for the completion of a military road from Astoria to Salem, in Oregon Territory, and rejected two bills for roads in New-Mexico and Washington Territories.

Private bills were then considered.

Two dozen private bills were laid aside for favorable action.

No quorum being present several ineffectual efforts were made to adjourn. A call of the House was then had and excuses were offered for absentees.

Mr. MORGAN said Mr. BURNSIDES had married a wife and therefore could not come.

Mr. LETCHER remarked that Mr. BURNSIDES was not only paired, but well paired. [Laughter.]

Mr. DRAN had been injured by a fall from a carriage.

Mr. GROVES had left for home on account of indisposition.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, moved that Mr. MONTGOMERY be excused, on the presumption that he was unwell, and as most of the Pennsylvania Delegation seemed to be in bad health. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLEMENS said to his certain knowledge Mr. MONTGOMERY had gone home electioneering.

After further proceedings, on motion of Mr. CLEMENS, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest and bring to the bar of the House such members as had not been excused.

A number were arrested and from time to time brought in, but their excuses were not deemed satisfactory, and they were only discharged from custody on the payment of the fees.

Mr. MORGAN understood that members were dining at the President's house. The officers of this body had gone thither for them, but were refused admittance. He (Mr. MORGAN) thought it outrageous that gentlemen should be sitting here at this hour, (8 o'clock,) while those he referred to were enjoying themselves.

Members then indulged in some humorous remarks, which caused considerable merriment.

Debate followed as to the propriety of these proceedings. One side contended that they would result in no good, and the others that the members should be compelled to attend and transact business, if they expect to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14.

No. 11—John B Irwin *vs.* Wm. B. Marshall *et al.*—Justice DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 88—Alfred Ingraham *et al. vs.* Moses Grooves *et al.*—Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 90—John Sigerson *vs.* Edward Matthews.—Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri, with costs and interest.

Nos. 81, 82 and 83—James Halfords, administrator, *vs.* The State of Arkansas.—Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the causes, for want of jurisdiction.

Nos. 84 and 85—The President and Directors of the Bank of Washington *vs.* The State of Arkansas and Bank of the State of Arkansas.—Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the causes, for want of jurisdiction.

No. 118—The owners and claimants of the steamboat *Hugh Jenkins vs.* George H. Sawyer.—On motion of the counsel of the appellees, with the consent of the counsel of the appellants, the appeal from the Circuit Court of Maryland was confirmed, with costs and interest.

No. 168.—Willis Cook *et al. vs.* Merrill A. Furbish *et al.*—The matters in controversy being agreed to and settled, it was ordered that this writ of error from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts be dismissed, and that each party pay their own costs in this Court.

No. 209.—The United States *vs.* James R. Bolton.—The motion to dismiss the appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of California was argued, whereupon the appeal was dismissed.

Destructive Fires.

A MANUFACTORY BURNT AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, Friday, May 14.

PICKETT's factory, in this city, was wholly destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied by E. P. HAND, wall paper maker, and PIERCE & HOUSE, carriage-bow makers, and owned by JOSEPH BAYLIS. The total loss is $16,500, and the insurance $7,100. The steam engine, owned by W. R. IRELAN, of Brooklyn, was also destroyed; it was valued at $2,500. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. Mr. HAND's loss is $4,500, on which there is $2,500 insurance. Messrs. PIERCE & HOUSE lose $9,500; no insurance. JOSEPH BAYLIS's loss, $4,000; insured $2,500.

DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD MACHINE-SHOPS BY FIRE—LOSS, $250,000.

NEW-ALBANY, IND., Friday, May 14.

The machine shops of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, in this place, were burned at 1½ o'clock this morning. Seven locomotives, two or three passenger-cars, and a dozen freight-cars and all the machinery in the buildings, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars, and the insurance amounts to only ten thousand dollars. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Robbery of Adams & Co.'s Express.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 13.

The office here of ADAMS & Co.'s Express offers a reward of $2,500 for the recovery of a package of bills on the Planters' Bank, of Charleston, stolen on the railroad between Atlanta, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.

Election in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 14.

The fifth trial to-day to elect a Senator and six Representatives from this city to the State Legislature resulted in no choice.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand, but bring no news of importance.

A Choice for Mayor Tiemann.

Several excellent Bostonians, filled with admiration of the distinguished fraternity, thrift and wisdom of our Mayor TIEMANN, have forwarded to him a letter of compliments, a handsome hamsome and an elegant chaise, as a token of their appreciation. To which Mayor TIEMANN has modestly replied. The names of the Bostonians who thus honor New-York, by honoring her Mayor, are:

M. Wales Fowler,	A. Bainbridge,
Franklin King,	E. L. Perkins,
George L. Beales,	F. S. Cummins,
Mansfield P. Field,	Edward King,
Edward E. Fowler,	Duncan S. Harper,
James M. Beal & Co.,	Charles G. Smith,
Simmons, Wheelwright & Co.,	Wm. J. Hayes,
Lindley & Mayer,	Charles [illegible],
[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW BOOKS

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Anniversary Week.

MONDAY SAT.

Academy of Music—Anniversary Meeting.

Mozart Hall was filled with well dressed women at twenty minutes past 10 Wednesday morning, when Mr. Garrison said:—The Society will please come to order." As the day advanced, however, people came in from the rooms and from the galleries, and at noon it was difficult to move about in the crowd. The Woman's Rights meeting, which was announced to be held at 11 o'clock, was postponed until 3 P. M., and the Hall was filled with a fashionable audience, who listened to the speeches with much interest.

Mr. Garrison said he was glad to see so many present, and hoped they would remain to the end of the meeting. He had been informed that the Rev. Dr. Cheever was to be present, and he hoped he would favor the audience with a few remarks.

Rev. Dr. Cheever said he had not expected to be called upon to speak, and was not prepared to do so. He was glad to see so many present, and hoped they would remain to the end of the meeting. He would like to hear Mr. Garrison speak.

Mr. Garrison said he had not intended to speak, but would say a few words. He had been requested to read the following letter from Mr. Phillips, who was unable to be present:

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I deeply regret that I cannot be present at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, and hear your address. I am sure it will be full of wisdom and courage, and will be a fitting close to the thirty-fifth year of the Society's existence. I am glad to see that the Society has not been afraid to speak out its sentiments, and to call things by their right names. It has not been afraid to call the Constitution a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell," and to declare that the Union could not be dissolved too soon. It has not been afraid to call the Church the bulwark of Slavery, and to denounce the Northern pulpit as the tool of the Southern slaveholder. It has not been afraid to call the Democratic party the servile tool of the Slave Power, and to denounce the Northern people as the base cowards who trembled before the Slave Power. It has not been afraid to call the Fugitive Slave Law a law for the kidnapping of freemen, and to declare that every man who obeyed it was a criminal. It has not been afraid to call the Dred Scott decision a conspiracy between the Judges and the Slave Power to make Slavery national and perpetual. It has not been afraid to call the Kansas bill a gross violation of the plighted faith of the nation, and to declare that the Slave Power had no more right to Kansas than it had to Massachusetts. It has not been afraid to call the Lecompton Constitution a fraud, and to declare that the Slave Power had no more right to force it upon Kansas than it had to force it upon Massachusetts. It has not been afraid to call the Slave Power a conspiracy, and to denounce it as the enemy of the human race. It has not been afraid to call the Union a lie, and to declare that the Slave Power had no more right to the Union than it had to the Constitution

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 A WEEK.—Agents wanted to sell the Universal Family Knitting Machine. Will knit 25 different varieties of work, including the new Balmoral Hose, Leggins, Scarfs, Comforts, Nubias, Hoods, Mittens, Gloves, Shirts, Drawers, Fancy Stripes, &c. Price only $15. Warranted for five years. Will knit a pair of Hose in 15 minutes. Every family will buy one. Agents are making from $75 to $150 per week. Send for circular. Address or call on the UNIVERSAL KNITTING MACHINE CO., 323 Broadway, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest selling Pictorial Bible ever published in this country. Address, with stamp, for circulars, HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1864.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 41 PARK-ROW, OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the morning of each day of issue, and delivered by carriers in the city at Four Cents per copy, or Twenty-five Cents per week. Single copies may be had at the counter of the publication office, and at the periodical depots throughout the city. Subscribers in the country can have the paper mailed to their address at Four Dollars per annum, or One Dollar for three months. Postage Free. Remittances should be made by Post-office order or Bank check, and in all cases must be at the risk of the publisher. Letters should be addressed to the publication office, and not to individuals connected with the paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Special notices will be charged double the regular rates. Advertisements should be handed in before 12 o'clock M., to secure insertion the same day.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing the cream of the news of the week, is published every Saturday morning, and mailed to subscribers at Two Dollars per annum, or Three Copies for Five Dollars. Single copies may be had at the counter of the publication office, and of the News Agents throughout the country. Postage Free. Remittances should be made by Post-office order or Bank check, and in all cases must be at the risk of the publisher. Letters should be addressed to the publication office, and not to individuals connected with the paper. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every Tuesday and Friday morning, containing the cream of the news of the week, and mailed to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum, or Two Copies for Five Dollars. Single copies may be had at the counter of the publication office, and of the News Agents throughout the country. Postage Free. Remittances should be made by Post-office order or Bank check, and in all cases must be at the risk of the publisher. Letters should be addressed to the publication office, and not to individuals connected with the paper. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, containing the cream of the news of the week, and mailed to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum, or Two Copies for Five Dollars. Single copies may be had at the counter of the publication office, and of the News Agents throughout the country. Postage Free. Remittances should be made by Post-office order or Bank check, and in all cases must be at the risk of the publisher. Letters should be addressed to the publication office, and not to individuals connected with the paper. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

THE PARIS EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published every Saturday morning, containing the cream of the news of the week, and mailed to subscribers at Ten Francs per annum. Single copies may be had at the counter of the publication office, and of the News Agents throughout the country. Postage Free. Remittances should be made by Post-office order or Bank check, and in all cases must be at the risk of the publisher. Letters should be addressed to the publication office, and not to individuals connected with the paper. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

THE LONDON EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published every Saturday morning, containing the cream of the news of the week, and mailed to subscribers at Two Pounds Sterling per annum. Single copies may be had at the counter of the publication office, and of the News Agents throughout the country. Postage Free. Remittances should be made by Post-office order or Bank check, and in all cases must be at the risk of the publisher. Letters should be addressed to the publication office, and not to individuals connected with the paper. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the morning of each day of issue, and delivered by carriers in the city at Four Cents per copy, or Twenty-five Cents per week

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000,
Will continue to Insure against Loss or Damage by FIRE,
on favorable terms.
No. 160 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
HENRY CLOUGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Association will be held at the Library Room, No. 4 Clinton Hall, TUESDAY, May 3d, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. FORD, Recording Secretary.

FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN
A SET OF WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY.
Apply at No. 41 Park-row.

Wanted—A Situation by a young man as Porter or Messenger. Address W. H. T., box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

Wanted—A Situation as Coachman by a man who understands his business well. Can be highly recommended. Address A. B

DRY GOODS

BROWNE, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 54 CHAMBERS-ST.,
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES SPEIGHT & CO.,

No. 61 Maiden-la.,
Corner of Nassau-st.

J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS, AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.

Warerooms No. 419 and 421 Broadway corner of Leonard-st. Pianos to hire, and exchanged for new. Second-hand Pianos at very low prices. Call at the Broadway corner for bargains.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REMOVED

to No. 652 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston-sts., where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

REMOVAL.—E. S. GORDON, MUSICAL

merchant, has removed from No. 297 Broadway to No. 421 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

WM. KNABE & CO. have removed their Warerooms to No. 112 Fifth-av., corner of 16th-st.

REMOVAL.—WM. KNABE & CO.

have removed their Warerooms to No. 112 Fifth-av., corner of 16th-st.

REMOVAL.

HORACE WATERS & SONS have removed their Warerooms to No. 481 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS & SONS

have removed their Warerooms to No. 481 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

SELTZER'S PATENT ANTISCORBUTIC LEG

AND ARTIFICIAL HAND.—No. 647 BROADWAY.

A LADY WILL SELL A MOST MAGNIFI-

cent rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves, full compass, overstrung, carved lyre and panel fronts, patent metallic frame, warranted for five years, in splendid round tone, with 2 years' guarantee from factory; cost $600; will be sold for $300; can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,

7 octaves, overstrung scale, carved lyre and panel fronts, patent metallic frame, warranted for five years, in splendid round tone, with 2 years' guarantee from factory; cost $600; will be sold for $300; can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED TO
HORACE WATERS & SONS,
PRIZE MEDAL PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE AT
WAREROOMS, No. 481 BROADWAY.

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PRIZE MEDAL PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE AT
WAREROOMS, No. 481 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PRIZE MELODEONS AND HAR-
MONIUMS.
Illustrated Catalogues (32pp. 8vo.) sent by mail.
Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

BRITTAN'S Bazaar Patterns of
new and beautiful designs,
at No. 415 Broadway,
Metropolitan Building.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

Ladies' Fancy Work
in great variety,
at No. 415 Broadway,
Metropolitan Building.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

Ladies' Fancy Work
in great variety,
at No. 415 Broadway,
Metropolitan Building.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Fine Paris
Wash Dress Goods
at GENIN'S BAZAAR.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Fine Paris
Wash Dress Goods
at GENIN'S BAZAAR.

PERSONAL.

CONFIDENTIAL.—Persons who have
reason to suspect the honesty of domestics, book-
keepers, salesmen, porters, clerks, porters, &c., can
ascertain the facts by addressing, in confidence,
the undersigned, at No. 9 CHAMBERS-ST. New-York.
WM. C. WILKINSON,
Detective Agent.

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WM. C. WILKINSON,
Detective Agent.

PERSONAL.

LIBERAL REWARD GIVEN FOR LOST
POCKET-BOOK, containing papers of no value to any one
except the owner. Left on the 15th inst. on the
Hudson River Railroad Boat between Albany and
New-York. Any one returning the same to the
owner, at No. 20 John-st., up stairs.

PERSONAL.

HELP'S NEW OAKUM CUTTER, NO. 279
Pearl-st., between Gold and Pine-sts. Hemp,
Manila and Tarred Rope, Marine Bunting,
Flags, Awnings, Tents, Canvas Bags, Oakum, &c.
Also, Patent Oakum Cutter, Rope Yarn Machine,
Hemp Hackle, Spinning Jenny, Reeling Machine,
Rope Walk, Tarring Kettle, Pitch Ladle, &c.

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Hemp Hackle, Spinning Jenny, Reeling Machine,
Rope Walk, Tarring Kettle, Pitch Ladle, &c.

PERSONAL.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDEN-
ing, Driving, Riding, Boating, Fishing, Shooting,
Skating, Cricketing, Archery, Target Practice, Fencing,
Gymnastics, Dancing, Rowing, Sailing, Swimming,
Bathing, Hunting, Coursing, Fowling, Trapping,
Ratting, Digging, Delving, Mowing, Reaping, Sowing,
Hoeing, Planting, Pruning, Nursing, Washing,
Scrubbing, Cleaning, Polishing, Rubbing, Shaving,
Combing, Brushing, Dressing, Undressing, Bathing,
Nursing, Rocking, Feeding, Suckling, Weaning,
Teething, Physicking, Blistering, Bleeding, Cupping,
Leeching, Doctoring, Nursing, Burying, Mourning,
Sighing, Sobbing, Crying, Laughing, Singing,
Whistling, Talking, Walking, Running, Jumping,
Dancing, Courting, Marrying, Kissing, Coaxing,
Scolding, Fighting, Beating, Kicking, Cuffing,
Boxing, Wrestling, Fencing, Shooting, Hunting,
Fishing, Sailing, Rowing, Swimming, Diving,
Skating, Riding, Driving, Walking, Running,
Jumping, Dancing, Courting, Marrying, Kissing,
Coaxing, Scolding, Fighting, Beating, Kicking,
Cuffing, Boxing, Wrestling, Fencing, Shooting,
Hunting, Fishing, Sailing, Rowing, Swimming,
Diving, Skating, Riding, Driving, Walking,
Running, Jumping, Dancing, Courting, Marrying,
Kissing, Coaxing, Scolding, Fighting, Beating,
Kicking, Cuffing, Boxing, Wrestling, Fencing,
Shooting, Hunting, Fishing, Sailing, Rowing,
Swimming, Diving, Skating, Riding, Driving,
Walking, Running, Jumping, Dancing, Courting,
Marrying, Kissing, Coaxing, Scolding, Fighting,
Beating, Kicking, Cuffing, Boxing, Wrestling,
Fencing, Shooting, Hunting, Fishing, Sailing,
Rowing, Swimming, Diving, Skating, Riding,
Driving, Walking, Running, Jumping, Dancing,
Courting, Marrying, Kissing, Coaxing, Scolding,
Fighting, Beating, Kicking, Cuffing, Boxing,
Wrestling, Fencing, Shooting, Hunting, Fishing,
Sailing, Rowing, Swimming, Diving, Skating,
Riding, Driving

The New-York Times, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

The Pardoning of Maurice O'Connell—The Governor's Reasons for Granting It.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

MORE OF MAURICE O'CONNELL.

Erroneous statements have, from time to time, appeared in the public prints in relation to the commencement of the sentence of O'Connell. A statement of the facts and circumstances presented to the Governor, and which induced him to commute the sentence from death to imprisonment for life, is herewith submitted.

O'Connell was tried before Judge Ingraham; and, as it was remarked at the time, by a Jury of unusual intelligence and respectability.

The transcript of the Verdict sent to the Governor, with the minutes of the evidence, is as follows: "The Jury having returned to the bar, say, that they find the prisoner guilty of murder, and unanimously recommend him to mercy." Several of the Jury stated at the time, that they would not have agreed to a verdict without such a recommendation.

Judge Ingraham, in transmitting to the Governor the minutes of the testimony, pursuant to the statute, addressed to him the following letter:

His Excellency John A. King, Governor, &c.

SIR: I therewith forward to you the minutes of the testimony in the case of the *People* vs. *Maurice O'Connell*, convicted of murder, in the Oyer and Terminer, held in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February.

From the evidence in the minutes of the verdict, it will be seen that the Jury have recommended the prisoner to mercy, in that recommendation I also concur. The age of the prisoner (being not more than 20) and the strong presumption that some of the others had more to do with the murder than the prisoner, O'Connell, although there are no direct evidences thereof, make it possible that the acts of others may have caused the death rather than that of O'Connell.

The District Attorney has excepted from the other prisoners indicted with O'Connell a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and they have been sentenced to imprisonment for ten and twelve years.

Believing that the punishment in this case may be commuted to imprisonment without detriment to public interest, I would recommend such commutation to imprisonment for a term of years.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. P. INGRAHAM,
Justice of Supreme Court.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1858.

Although the Jury, in rendering their verdict, recommended the prisoner to mercy, they still felt that they had just discharged their whole duty, and therefore called in the foregoing petition to the Governor for a commutation of sentence:

To His Excellency John A. King,
Governor of the State of New-York:

We, undersigned, Jurors in the case of Maurice O'Connell, recently convicted of the murder of Teresa Sitts, and on a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in and for the City and County of New-York, by Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Supreme Court Justice, respectfully represent to your Excellency, that in view of the facts appearing upon the trial, and the recommendation of the Jury to mercy, we believe that the ends of public justice would be fully met, even by the intervention of Executive clemency in the behalf. The undersigned, therefore, most cordially and earnestly implore your Excellency not to permit the execution of said O'Connell, but to commute his sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison for such a term of years as your Excellency may deem just.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

J. J. JOHNSON,
DAVID GRIFFITHS,
PHILO RICHARDSON,
ROBT. TAYLOR,
J. HARPER, Jr.,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.

The petitioner was defended by Henry L. Clinton, Esq., and the prosecution was conducted by Ex-Recorder Hall and Mr. Sapervisor, the Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Clinton made personal application to the Governor in behalf of the prisoner, and was sustained by the following letter, which he presented from Judge Wheaton, and Mr. Sweeny, the District-Attorney:

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

His Excellency John A. King:

DEAR SIR: It so occurred that I was called in to aid the prosecution of an indictment against a lad named Maurice O'Connell, charged, with several other young villains, with the murder of a poor woman named Sitts, on a stair in Greenwich-street, where the prisoners then lived with her.

I was retained in the case at the request of the prosecuting attorney, who was absent from the City on account of ill-health, and, so far as I know, the deceased left no living friend to request either vengeance or even-handed justice, so that it can be truly said that I had but a simple duty to perform for the public, swayed in no degree by private feeling.

In looking into the case from the papers presented to me preparatory to the trial, I came to the conclusion that there were no *premeditated* facts, that these boys went to the cellar where the deceased was, under the impression that it was a house of ill-fame. That the woman was held by the throat with no intention to take life, and, perhaps, while they were afflicted with terror, she struggled and used a slight resistance upon the threat might have produced the unintentional fatal result. Without in the least intending to extenuate the crime, it presented itself to my mind, and I think will undergo judgment, as a *grave case to take a plea of murder in the first degree.*

Mr. Sedgwick, and myself, consulted together, and upon the opposition to a motion by Mr. Clinton, on the part of O'Connell, to strike from the plea the word granted, the motion, the plea was withdrawn, the trial had, the verdict followed, and the prisoner and his friends rested in their folly, and are now at the feet of your Excellency pleading for mercy. I confess I can sympathize with them. I do not say forgiveness, but mitigation. I am not among the number who would pardon deliberate murder, but for the absence of deliberate murder should not be inflicted. Whether, however, the case of the murder does not exist, but the killing may be reasonably and fairly presumed to have been unintentional, there are strong reasons for interposition to relax the death penalty.

Here, where one is engaged in the perpetration of a felony, when death ensues, he is by the law guilty of a murder. Excellency, the law had had its way, and justice might be tempered by that mercy which does not fully absolve, but pardons severely.

It was my intention to have written your Excellency in case of conviction, made up before the verdict was rendered, and I am happy to say, that whilst the Jury nobly did their duty, (and at the same time I am informed,) earnestly recommended the youthful victim to your clemency. This, in a great measure, relieved me from the performance of what I should otherwise have considered a duty to have performed, unsought, in his behalf. When the Court joined in it, also, it occurred to me that my voice in his behalf would be needless.

And, however, counsel of the prisoner, to whom I think I may refer with confidence in regard to the case, has requested me of my attention, and has desired me to write what in substance I intended to have written, I have yielded not only to his desire, but to what I think a duty.

The convict is a youth, as near as I could judge about sixteen; his life a forfeit of the law a victim of bad training, or of no training—if ever one in the midst of one of our common schools, one from which the Bible, the best school-book ever placed in the hands of children, was probably ruthlessly ejected.

The idea that simply to educate the brain, and to neglect the heart, is the duty of the State, is to my mind the grossest error of the age. The Bible in the hand-book of the people, the precepts and the parables of Jesus, which bids to life, and is reserved to by all religionists, believing and our Saviour. Why should it be rejected if used without note or comment? Excuse me, Sir; this digression does not belong to this letter—and I trust your Excellency will forgive it. My heart bleeds not only for this poor boy, but for hundreds who are around me every day, feeding in the fountain which the people have provided, an enemy rather than the moral training of the State or the Church.

Many boys have respectively pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and have been sentenced. Even-handed justice, I think I believe your Excellency means shall be administered, would relate to justify the interference sought.

I am your Excellency's most obedient servant,
J. R. WHITING.

I respectfully concur with Mr. Whiting in the propriety of commuting the sentence of Maurice O'Connell, referred to within. March 17, 1858.

PETER B. SWEENY,
District-Attorney, New-York.

These are the facts and circumstances under which the Governor acted. Had he refused to grant a commutation, even-handed justice would not have been meted out, and it is for an *impartial* public opinion to determine whether he acted as duty demanded.

O'Connell's equally guilty companions in crime and his masters in years had, by a plea of manslaughter in the first degree, been sent to the State Prison—one for ten, and the other for twelve years. Of a like plea, proffered by Mr. Clinton, and accepted by the Court, and not been withdrawn by the friends of O'Connell, a like verdict and sentence would have followed.

If the Governor had refused to grant the commutation, under the act of 1858, a writ of error would have followed "as a matter of right" to the prisoner—as in the case of Rosenna and Cancemi—and a disagreeing Jury, or a verdict of acquittal, might have let O'Connell loose again upon society. Now he is a prisoner for life, and society is restored of his evil example, and his incarceration a solemn warning to others.

The Jury, Judge Wheaton, Judge Ingraham, the District-Attorney, and Mr. Clinton *desired* and asked a commutation "for a term of years." The Governor felt it his duty under the circumstances of the case, to save the life of the prisoner by consigning him to a convict's cell while that life lasted.

H. I. S.

Examiners Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before the Hon. Justices Sanford, Ingraham and Sutherland.

The Court have appointed Barzillai Slosson Richmond Bostwick and Noah F. Dunning, examiners, to examine applicants for admission to practice. They will report to the General Term room, on Thursday, May 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of examining those who present themselves. Applicants must file their papers on or before Wednesday, the 19th instant.

Chamber Suit Against a Stage Proprietor.

SUPERIOR COURT—May 14.

Before Judge Slosson and a Jury.

James M. Shafer vs. *John J. Duryea.*—This was an action brought to recover $1,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of being called by the defendant a thief and a rascal. The defendant is one of the proprietors of the Bleecker and Second-street line of stages, and the plaintiff was in October, 1856, (the time when the words were alleged to have been spoken,) a driver on the said line. The answer admitted the speaking of the words, but averred that the charge of theft was true, and that the plaintiff had admitted the truth thereof. Evidence was produced on the part of the defendant, showing that on the day when the words were spoken, the partner of defendant asked the plaintiff what was the difficulty between him and defendant; and that the plaintiff replied that the defendant had accused him of stealing seven fares; but that the plaintiff said he had only taken three, but that he did not call that stealing; also that the plaintiff told the witness of defendant that on the preceding evening he had been "spotted," and that he guessed the plaintiff was pretty nearly right. No evidence was given on the part of the plaintiff, the Court having held that the evidence given on the part of the defendant was sufficient for the purposes of the case. The Judge charged that the plaintiff had taken fares and converted them to his own use, he was guilty of a felony, and the production of the defendant was a perfect one rendered for the defendant.

[Advertisement.]

As early as 1846-7, Elias Howe, Jr., of Cambridgeport, Mass., constructed a machine for sewing, which he described by a patent Sept. 10, 1846, the principles of which are involved in all practical sewing-machines now in use. In the following year some attempts at improvement were made, and a few machines were built. In the Winter of 1849, Abraham Barnum, of this City, so far improved the general form and construction of the machines as to render it available for manufacturing purposes; and early in the Spring of 1850 a manufactory of same was established in this City, adopting a large number of these machines, using them and continuing them in successful operation for the past eight years; and these are the first sewing-machines, using a needle and shuttle, practically established in America. During the same and the following year, Mr. Barnum, being the only manufacturer of such machines, made great numbers of them, which were sold throughout the country. The machine now offered for sale, we may say, by way of note, contains Mr. Barnum's latest improvements, which he has secured by letters patent—it is built in a form suitable for general use; the elegance of its style, the simplicity of its construction, and its adaptation to a great variety of work, make it, at once, desirable and economical. With this machine, skein silk can be used, which gives a softer appearance to the work, and is less expensive than the twist, which has been necessary for use on machines heretofore. It operates with equal facility upon fine muslin cloth or leather. It readily overcomes the obstructions presented by seams and other irregularities in the work, and makes a beautiful, strong and uniform stitch, presenting the same general appearance upon both sides of the cloth.—*New-Yorker.*

[Advertisement.]

Partial Deafness and Discharges from the ear.—Dr. Harvey generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear at his office, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying selfish and aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all diseaseable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 2,000 Black Broadcloth Frock Coats—All qualities,
2,000, All sizes,
All prices,
From $3 to $30,
At Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

We doubt whether any other clothing warehouse in the Union pays half so much attention to the manufacturing of Frock Coats as this. We guarantee that if you apply at Evans' for a Frock Coat you can obtain one as good, and that will suit you as well as if it had been made to measure by the best tailor, 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper, which, we think, is quite an object in these "hard times."

[Advertisement.]

Fire and Burglars.

The Alum patent safe affords the most perfect security against the ravages of fire and the attacks of burglars of any safe in the world, and being entirely free from dampness can be used as a depository for valuable papers, plate and jewelry, without the slightest fear of injury.

Door Locks,
for banks, stores and dwelling-houses.
An examination of the
Rotary Lock,
now in use, by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince anyone of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience.

Valentine & Butler,
No. 307 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Real Gauze Merino Under-Garments!
Not the imitation Cotton article
often sold for Merino,
may be obtained at half price,
from 50 cents upwards!!!
At A. Rankin & Co.'s,
No. 90 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

These machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth one be cut. Circulars sent on application.

[Advertisement.]

Bells! Bells!!
A full assortment of MENEELY'S CELEBRATED
CHURCH AND OTHER BELLS,
at the New-York Agency, No. 189 Broadway.
Call or send for a circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents.

[Advertisement.]

$6.—Spring Raglans,
At Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

These Raglans will be found to possess all the qualities required. They are beautiful, durable and cheap.

[Advertisement.]

$4.—Side-band Cassimere Pants,
At Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Beautiful shades, good goods, well made, and actually worth $6.

[Advertisement.]

SAUVE QUI PEUT.

Passengers by the European, California and other steamers, visitors to the sea shore and the watering-places, are informed that Bunker's Life Preservers and Bathing Suits have been greatly reduced from last season's prices. They are proof against all danger from currents and undertow, and the luxury of bathing, boat-sailing, and all aquatic amusements, can be freely indulged in by the most timid, without the slightest apprehension of danger. Call and examine at the Depôt No. 167 Broadway.

C. J. BUNKER, Patentee and Inventor.

[Advertisement.]

Coates' Improved Portable Gas Works for the Country—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada, or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. Coates, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 207 Pearl-street, four doors from Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Rare Bargains in Rich Dress Goods.—Ladies! if you wish a magnificent Robe or a rich Silk Dress, a splendid French Jaconet, or a beautiful Barége De laine, or, in fact, any article in rich dress goods, now is the time. Charles Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, are closing their magnificent stock of rich Spring and Summer Dress Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent. on the original cost of each and every article.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats,
At $2 50, $3 50, $4, $5, $6, $8 and $10,
At Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ *The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book*, just published by Horace Waters, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, has thirty-two tunes and hymns for Sabbath Schools. The words are all excellent, and the music, though spirited, varied and fitted to the tastes and life of the young, is very simple, easily mastered, and full of feeling and pathos. Price three cents; $2 per hundred. Postage one cent.

[Advertisement.]

To Dentists.—M. Lewett respectfully notifies the profession and others that his new invention in atmospheric pressure-plates for artificial teeth is patented, and, therefore, protected by law; any infringement will be rigidly and promptly dealt with. For particulars, apply to M. Lewett, Dentist, Patentee, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Maid of Milan—Miss Susan Denin.—Miss Denin is not "Clari, the Maid of Milan," but she will enact that difficult and beautiful part—the very gem of histrionic brilliants—this afternoon and this evening, at Barnum's Museum. She will delight all who witness her. Mr. Watkins has a capital part in the after-piece of "Ticklish Times."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail:
Under-garments for Spring and Summer wear.
Neck Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, &c.
Shirts made to order from measure.
D. C. Stilwell & Co.,
No. 130 Broadway, corner Liberty street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring Sewing Machine Company's New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-fourth the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Southong, Colong and Young Hyson from 35c. to 45c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 45c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great bouncing bill of last night will be repeated this evening, viz.: four pieces—two dramas, a pantomime and comedy. On Monday will be produced the long-expected drama of the "Scan of Malta." Of course the order will turn out en masse.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 14.

$4,000 Tenn. State 6s	90¾	100 N. Y. C. R. R.	88
2,000 Indiana State 5s	89¾	50 do	b30 87½
2,000 Cal. State 7s	86½	7 do	87½
1,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	200 do	s10 87½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	92	635 do	s5 87½
4,000 E. R. R. 1st M. bds.	100	400 Erie Railroad	24½
2,000 E. R. R. 1st M. bds.	93	500 do	24¾
3,000 E. R. R. Con. bs. '71	61¾	900 do	s30 24¾
2,000 E. R. R. 2d M. bs.	72¾	50 do	25
1,000 H. Riv. R. R. C. bs.	63	900 Hudson Riv. R.	s5 30½
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87½	100 do	s10 30½
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89¾	200 do	30¾
3,000 La C. & R. L. G. B.	31¾	45 M. So. & N. I. R. R.	30½
16,000 do	b60 32	110 do	30½
6,000 Gal. & Chic 1st m.	93¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	64¾
1,000 Han. & St. Jo. Bds	82½	100 do	b30 64½
70 Amer. Ex. Bank	108¾	100 Panama R. R.	102
5 Pt. Nicholas Bank	92½	50 Ill. Cent. R. R.	89¾
50 Del. & H. C'l Co	s91 93¾	25 Ill. Cen. & Cin. R.	88
5 do	106¾	150 Galena & Chi. R.	89½
260 Cum. Coal Co.	17	25 do	s30 89½
50 Pacific M. S. Co	b3 63½	200 Cl. & Toledo R.	43¾
5 do	65	200 do	b30 43¾
15 do	s60 67½	50 do	43¾
10 do	67¾	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	70¾
55 do	67	100 do	b30 70¾
100 do	68	100 do	s3 aft. opg. 70¾
50 New-Jersey Zinc	6	50 do	s20 71¾
100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39¾	50 Little Miami R. R.	73½
50 do	s30 67	5 C. B. & Quincy RR.	75
10 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	103¾		
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 43¾		
100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	70¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Missouri State 6s	84¾	10 N.Y. Central R.R.	88
4,000 Cal. State 7s	87	do	87½
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	96¾	110 do	s15 87½
1,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	93	400 Erie Railroad	24½
5,000 E. R. R. 1st M. bds.	100	do	s30 24¾
2,000 Har. & Mad. R. bds.	85¾	150 Hudson River R. R.	30¾
24 Metropolitan Bank	107	50 do	s30 30¾
13 Penn. Coal Co.	72	100 Ill. Cen. R. R. at 30	89
20 do	72¾	100 do	s30 89
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	31	200 do	s30 89¼
50 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	67	25 Panama R. R.	102
50 do	s30 67	100 do	s30 102¾
10 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	103¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	64¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 43¾	50 do	s30 64¾
100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	70¾	50 M. S. & N. I. p. s.	30¾

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

3 Cor. of 2d, 250 each V. 4s.	89	15 National Bank	106
$1,000 Cl. & Tol. 2d 7s	69	10 Bk. of Commerce	103¼
3,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	82¾	10 Arctic F. I. Co.	100
4,000 Mil. & H. R. R. 6s	29½	10 Am. Ex. Co	94½
4,000 do 2d m	42½	10 Metropolitan Bank	107½
1,000 Mis. S. & W. b.	10¾	10 Corn. Ex. Bank	100
1,000 At. M. L. 7s '75	79¾	30 Commonwealth Bk.	99
4,000 Mil. & H. R. R. 6s	69¾	100 East River F. In. Co.	25
100 Pac. M. L. S. '67	46¾	10 Com. Fire In. Co.	98
30 do	46¾	25 Union Ferry Co.	91¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank	108¾	80 Am. Ex. Co.	96

FRIDAY May—4 P. M.

The day has been a remarkably dull one in Money and Stock affairs. Business, no doubt, has been partially depressed by the weather, which is anything but May-like. In Exchange there is more disposition among first-class dealers to sell at 109¾ ₱ cent. which for the mail to-morrow may be called the top rate. We hear of sales of about £50,000 bank bills at this figure. Francs are 5.13¾ to the dollar. The mail by the *Ariel* will be a moderate one. The shipment of Bullion about $250,000. There is not much doing to-day in Money loans. The rates at call are 4 @ 5 ₱ cent.

We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has accepted $405,000 of the 5 ₱ cent bids of Monday, for Treasury Bills, distributed in the proportion of 2½ ₱ cent. on the gross amount bid for at this rate. The additional Specie deposits with the New-York Sub-Treasurer to-day were principally for account of one of the Washington Brokers, made by Van Vleek, Read & Drexel, of this City. We hear of some re-sales of the 4½ ₱ cent. Bills at ¼ ₱ cent. premium, and of the 4½ ₱ cents. at ¼ ₱ cent. premium. The first issue of 3 ₱ cents. is at a trifling discount when sold through the Brokers. The Sub-Treasury balance is raised to-day to $6,156,389.

The Stock Market, in point of actual business, was extremely dull, while prices were generally steady, and on the speculative Shares closed at much the same figures as on Thursday. New-York Central, 87¾@88; Erie, 24½; Toledo, 43¾; Hudson, 30¾, and Rock Island, 78½ ₱ cent. Some time-sales of Illinois Central were made at a concession from the previous cash price, and there was a further decline in Pacific Mail to 66 ₱ cent. in the forenoon, with a subsequent recovery to 67 @67½ ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson advanced to 105¾ ₱ cent., and nearly all the City Bank Shares were in request at full rates, Metropolitan, 107, and American Exchange, 103¾ ₱ cent. On the Bond list the orders appeared to be less free than for some days past, but, with the exception of a slight fall in Illinois Central ¼ ₱ cents. and New-York Central sixes, prices were generally firm, Missouris closing 84¾, Californias 87 and Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cents. 96¾ ₱ cent.; Panama shares brought as much as 109 ₱ cent. cash.

The Brokers are refusing to buy the notes of Crawford County Bank and of the Shamokin Bank, Pennsylvania.

The issue of Land Warrants from the Home Department, Pension Bureau, at Washington, to the present date, amounts in number to 223,267, and in land to 28,009,310 acres.

The Buffalo *Courier* reports the following Canal tolls received at the Canal office in that city, for the first ten days of navigation compared with last season:

1857.		1858.	
May 9	$1,303 30	April 28	$4,760 51
May 12	161 22	April 29	3,033 00
May 12	393 29	April 30	3,247 53
May 13	567 09	May 1	2,320 42
May 14	850 10	May 3	2,113 51
May 15	401 12	May 4	4,218 09
May 15	161 42	May 5	2,884 31
May 16	117 20	May 6	3,154 36
May 19	97 78	May 7	4,739 74
May 20	860 61	May 8	6,231 76
Total ten days	$5,441 64	Total ten days	$42,127 13

The April traffic on the Michigan Central Road amounted to $223,010, as against $298,299 the same month last season. On the Stonington Road, $57,368, against $69,225 in April, 1857. The running expenses of this line during the month were cut down $15,000 as compared with last year.

The New-York Balance Dock Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

The New-York Life Insurance Company, (Morris Franklin, President,) having recently purchased the Bowen property, next the Metropolitan Bank, on Broadway, have just removed into this fine building.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of April, 1858, were $545,059 54; earnings of April, 1857, were $526,020 40—increase $19,029 14.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
For the week	$1,067,347	$766,906	$620,663
Thrown on market	992,586	810,020	760,806
Since Jan 1			
Entered at the port	$7,979,227	$9,771,112	$7,966,782
Thrown on market	$8,268,924	$7,886,626	$8,043,462

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION ENTRIES.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.
Man. of Wool	545	$180,513	156	$52,903	235	$80,552
Man. of Cotton	397	75,357	93	9,753	245	48,053
Man. of Silk	222	223,803	3	417	99	36,179
Man. of Flax	203	30,606	22	3,606	416	41,226
Miscellaneous	287	27,376	15	3,226	215	6,051
Total	2,340	$564,760	288	$44,274	1,962	$196,077
		44,274				554,760
Total Entered		$609,033	Total Marketed			$750,836

The following table, corrected for us from the files of Messrs. Thompson Brothers, Bankers, gives the present rate of Domestic Exchange on New-York, from the principal cities of the United States:

Boston	Par.	Richmond	¾ ₱ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Wilmington	¼ ₱ ct. pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Nashville	¾ ₱ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	¼ ₱ ct. pr.	Detroit	¼ ₱ ct. pr.
Chicago	¼ ₱ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	¼ ₱ ct. pr.
Charleston	¾ ₱ ct. pr.	Dubuque	1 ₱ ct. pr.
Savannah	¾ ₱ ct. pr.	Mobile	¾ ₱ ct. pr.
St. Louis	¾ ₱ ct. pr.	New-Orleans	¾ ₱ ct. pr.
Louisville	¾ ₱ ct. pr.		

ENGLISH HIGH RATE QUOTATIONS:

Cincinnati	¾ ₱ cent.	Chicago	¾ ₱ cent.
St. Louis	¾ ₱ cent.		

NEW-HAVEN ROAD, MAY 1, 1858.

From Passengers	$203,142
From Freight	135,034
From Mails, Express, &c.	22,793
Total	$360,969
Expenses of same	252,577
Balance	$108,392

Real estate in New-York and New-Haven: $7,242
Materials, lumber, iron, &c.: 176,091
Cash on hand: 7,091
Mortgage bonds unsold: 85,500
Total: $5,668,670

Capital stock	$3,000,000
Bonds due in 1860	311,000
Bonds due in 1861	94,000
Bonds due in 1862	965,000
Bonds due in 1873	920,000
Profit and loss	283,349
Coupons, unpaid dividends, unclaimed and other recognizable liabilities	79,721
Total	$5,583,070

RESOURCES OF THE YEAR DISPOSED OF.

Cash on hand April 1, 1857	$135,483
Bonds	4,000
Coupons, unclaimed dividends, &c.	80,432
Net earnings for the year	254,569
Total receipts	$444,485

EXPENDITURES.

Naugatuck Railroad (old claim)	$4,068
Boston Express (old claim)	2,001
Norwalk damages	324
Dividend, 3 ₱ cent	90,000
Canal Railroad (loss of operating)	22,000
Interest on Bonds	145,192
Increase of stock and materials	19,422
New dépôt and second track	152,990
New equipments, engines, &c.	19,310
Cash on hand April 1, 1858	7,091
Total expenditures	$444,485

The Directors say:

"During the year recently closed, very little progress has been made toward effecting a final settlement of the long-vexed question involved in the late fraudulent over-issue of the Company of stock. The two injunctions restraining the Company from paying dividends, which were referred to in the last annual report, have been dissolved, and the four actions then pending against the Company in the Circuit Court of the United States have been dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Three other actions, however, have been commenced against the Company upon what are termed spurious certificates of stock, which, with sundry other previously instituted, are still pending in the State Court of Appeals. The further question, which is spurious and which is genuine stock, is not yet determined; but with unabated confidence in the general accuracy of the separation of the false from the genuine stock, heretofore made by the accountants, the Board only regret that they have thus far been unable to bring this question to a judicial test. The bill in equity instituted by the Company against all the holders of spurious certificates, in order that the rights and duties of the parties respectively might be settled in one suit, and thereby the delay, expenses, and vexatious consequences of a multiplicity of actions avoided, which have been so long pending in the Court of Appeals, and opposed upon mere technical grounds, have at last been heard, and will be decided in June next.

Real Estate.....Thursday, May 13.

By A. J. Bleecker was sold to-day the block of ground either now, or of late, owned by Isaac Adriance, Esq., and bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, through which Lexington-avenue is eventually to be opened. Whether all the lots were actually sold, we cannot undertake to say. Many, if not all, were undoubtedly sold. We append the names of purchasers as well as prices:

We commence with the front on the west side of Third avenue, each lot 25x100 feet, except the corner, which was 26.5x100 feet.

Corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, Isaac A. Moran, $2,800; adjoining lot, A. Hawkins, $2,060; adjoining lot, Henry Blumann, $2,000; adjoining lot, Henry Blumann, $2,000; adjoining lot, J. C. Henderson, $1,950; adjoining lot, J. C. Henderson, $1,950; adjoining lot, J. C. Henderson, $2,000; corner adjoining Fifty-eighth-street, J. C. Henderson.

Next the Fifty-eighth-street lots, counting west. On the first three stands the mansion, about 50x48 feet, bought by D. Wiggins for $7,900; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th lots, by the same, each $1,125; 9th lot, adjoining Lexington-avenue lots, E. H. Harrison, $910.

The Fifty-ninth-street lots, counting west from Third-avenue, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, J. C. Henderson, each $910; the 5th, 6th and 7th, Acton Civil, each $920; the 8th and 9th, including a 25x25 feet dwelling bid off by Fran. A. Gunon, each $1,200—the dwelling reported to rent for $130.

The east side of Lexington-avenue, counting north 25.5 and 25x95 feet, corner Fifty-eighth-street, John Werner, $1,375: adjoining 2d, 3d and 4th, A. P. Arnold, each $960; the 5th including greenhouse, John O'Donohue, $1,300; the 6th and 7th, John Donohue, each $1,000; the 8th, corner Fifty-ninth-street, John Donohue, $1,275.

The west side of Lexington-avenue, counting north, these lots are only 90 feet; corner Fifty-eighth-street, including stable, rent $85, C. C. Peck, $1,275; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, C. C. Peck, each $965; 8th, corner Fifty-ninth-street, C. C. Peck, $1200.

The Fifty-eighth-street lots, counting towards Fourth-avenue, commencing 90 feet from Lexington, the 1st and 2d, C. C. Peck, $770; the 3d and 4th, C.C. Peck, each, $890; the 5th and 6th, Dr. Tinker, each $650; 7th, 8th and 9th, C. C. Peck, $640.

The Fifty-ninth-street lots, counting west from Lexington avenue, and distant 90 feet, the 1st, C. C. Peck, $895; the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, Matthew Byrnes, each $690; the 6th and 7th, Acton Civil, each $700; the 8th and 9th, J. C. Henderson, each $680.

The Fourth-avenue lots, 90 feet deep, counting north from Fifty-eighth-street. The corner, including cottage, 16.9x24.9, with an extension, was bought, as we understood, by Mr. Washington Irving, Jr., for $9,000. The second by same, $970. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th each, J. C. Henderson, $770. The 8th and corner Fifty-ninth-street, $1,275.

RECAPITULATION.

The Third-avenue and Lexington Block.

Eight Third-avenue lots	$17,400
Eight Lexington-avenue lots	8,790
Nine Fifty-eighth-street lots	14,435
Nine Fifty-ninth-street	6,800
Total	$49,425

The Fourth-avenue and Lexington Block

Eight Fourth-avenue lots	$8,095
Eight Lexington-avenue lots	7,845
Nine Fifty-eighth-street lots	6,140
Nine Fifty-ninth-street lots	6,215
Total 68 lots	$28,295
	$77,720

Friday, May 14.

Mr. Adrian H. Muller sold two plots of ground, for some years owned by Mr. Bethan Lawrence, and subsequently sold by him. It was a foreclosure by Ex-Postmaster W. V. Brady for $6,100. Three years ago the property was appraised at $9,000.

The first is a plot of 20 lots lying in a solid block on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, being Eighth-avenue lots, and it through lots to the next westerly letting 25 on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street by 20 feet on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. All the other street lots are 25x99.11, and the inside avenues 22x100; corners 24.11x100 feet.

The Avenue lots, counting north, sold as follows: Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, $610, $410, $390, $350, $300, $300, $340, and the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, $505.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street lots, counting west, $230, $210, $810, $305, $305. The remaining 42.2, $180. The 6 One Hundred and Thirtieth-street lots sold for $180 each.

The second is a plot of 4 lots